

Gannina River, three miles S.-W. of San Dieguito, State of San Luis Potosi. A single specimen taken.

Smaller than *P. pterostoma* with the last whorl free, the aperture sinused at both ends, and the lip hardly expanded.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW CUBAN LAND SHELLS.

BY DR. CARLOS DE LA TORRE, HAVANA, CUBA.

MACROCERAMUS HENDERSONI n. sp. Pl. 4, fig. 5.

The shell is perforate, conic-turritid, thin, the last 5 whorls corneous-brown, profusely and finely mottled with opaque white, with a series of irregular, lengthened brown spots at the periphery, showing above the suture on the spire; first $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls blackish-brown, the next two dark, broadly maculate with white. Surface glossy, the first 4 whorls smooth, the rest closely and finely striate, the striæ low, as wide as their intervals, and very oblique. The spire is straightly conic, apex rather acute. Whorls 11, slightly convex, separated by a smooth suture, the last whorl well rounded peripherally and beneath. Aperture very oblique, ovate, marked with brown inside. Peristome expanded and reflexed, yellow or pale red. Columella brown, short, dilated, and having a rather strong but short fold above. Parietal callus transparent. The internal axis is slender and distinctly twisted spirally.

Length 19, diam. 9.5, length of aperture 8 mm.

Length 20, diam. 9.8, length of aperture 8 mm.

Length 18, diam. 9.5, length of aperture 8 mm.

Sierra de Cubitas, Camaguey, Cuba.

This species is very distinct from all others now known, differing from the *canimarensis* group by the total absence of a basal carina, and from the forms prevalent in Eastern Cuba by its thin texture, sculpture and coloration. It is one of the largest and finest of the Cuban species.

The coloration is very well shown in the figure. Besides the profuse and fine mottling with white there are occasional longitudinal white flames, bordered on the left side with dark, unmarked spaces.

CHONDROPOMA HENDERSONI n. sp. Pl. 4, fig. 6.

The shell is umbilicate, conic-turrite, narrowly truncate, rather solid. Last four whorls rather closely and subregularly marked

with slightly oblique stripes of red-brown, ochre, blue and white, the base red with white radial streaks; when whorls above the last four are retained they are scarlet with some white streaks.

The surface is glossy, with traces of fine, nearly effaced growth-striæ, and under close inspection some widely spaced lines may be seen, indicating periodicity in growth. Spiral sculpture consists of fine, distinct but low spiral threads, larger ones at intervals: 4, 5, or 6 smaller striæ between the larger; around the umbilicus the striæ are coarser, alternately larger, and latticed by the growth-striæ. Above the penultimate whorl the spirals are subequal. The spire is straightly conic, with 4 whorls below the tongue-shaped apical septum; but an empty whorl or more persists above the septum. The whorls are strongly convex, separated by a smooth, simple and deep suture, which close to the aperture descends a little more rapidly, the last whorl becoming free there for a short distance. The aperture is vertical, slightly longer than wide; the outer side more convex than the inner; reddish-brown inside. Peristome thin, the inner half nearly white, outer half brown-tinted; broadly reflexed throughout, a little retracted above and below, slightly produced in a short lobe above. Operculum unknown.

Length 25, diam. 15.5 mm.; aperture with perist. 12 mm. long.; 4 whorls remaining.

Length 27, diam. 15 mm.; aperture with perist. 12 mm. long., 5 whorls remaining.

Sierra del Ancón, northwest of Viñales, prov. Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

This magnificent species is related to *C. hamlini* var. *major* Crosse (Jour. de Conchyl., 1890, p. 300, pl. v, f. 6 a, b), but that is a far smaller shell, length about 17 mm., with chestnut-brown streaks extending upon the base. The figure in black and white gives a poor idea of the beautiful coloring of this shell, which is named in honor of my friend, John B. Henderson, Jr.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CUBAN LAND SHELLS.

BY JOHN B. HENDERSON, JR.

HELICINA TORREI n. sp. Pl. 4, figs. 1, 2, 3.

The shell is depressed, very solid, the last whorl cream-white, gradually changing on the penultimate to sulphur-yellow, the color